# **Maay Maay**

Mai-Mai commonly spelled Maay Maay (also known as Af-Maay, Af-Maymay, or simply Maay. The Mai-Mai spelling is rarely used but it is most often spoken.) Mai-Mai is part of the Somali language of the Cushitic branch of the Afro-Asiatic family. It is mainly spoken in Somalia and adjacent parts of Ethiopia and Kenya. In Somalia, it is widely spoken in South West state, Jubaland state and Banadir. Scholars debate whether Af-Maay is a Somali language on its own, or is one of the two main dialects that form the Somali language.

$\mathbf{C}$	on	tei	ıts
$\mathbf{\circ}$			

#### **Overview**

#### Grammar

Phonology Consonants

Vowels

Words Sentences

References

**External links** 

# **Overview**

Northern, Benadir, and Maay. Northern Somali (or Northern-Central Somali) forms the basis for Standard Somali. [3]

Somali linguistic varieties are divided into three main groups:

Mai-Mai				
Af- Mai-Mai				
Native to	Somalia; significant communities in Ethiopia, Kenya, North America, and Yemen.			
Native speakers	3.9 million in Somalia (2016) <sup>[1]</sup>			
Language family	Afro-Asiatic			
	<ul><li>Cushitic</li></ul>			
	<ul><li>Lowland East</li></ul>			
	<ul><li>Somali</li></ul>			
	<ul><li>Mai-Mai</li></ul>			
Writing system	Maay alphabet (Latin script)			
Official s	status			
Official language in	Somalia			
Language	codes			
ISO 639-3	ymm			
Glottolog	maay1238 (htt			
	p://glottolog.o			
	rg/resource/lan			
	guoid/id/maay12 38) <sup>[2]</sup>			

Maay is principally spoken by the Digil and Mirifle (Rahanweyn) clans in the southern regions of Somalia, particularly in South West. [3] Its speech area extends from the southwestern border with Ethiopia to a region close to the coastal strip between Mogadishu and Kismayo, including the city of Baidoa. [4] Maay is not mutually comprehensible with Northern Somali or Benadir, and it differs considerably in sentence structure and phonology.<sup>[5]</sup> It is also not generally used in education or media. However, Maay speakers often use Standard Somali as a lingua franca.<sup>[4]</sup> It is learned via mass communications, internal migration, and urbanisation. <sup>[5]</sup>

# Grammar

# **Phonology**

#### **Consonants**

		Bilabial	Labio- dental	Dental	Alveolar	Palato- alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
	voiceless	р		t				k	?
Stop	voiced	b		d				g	
	implosive				ď		'j	g	
Af	fricate					dʒ			
Fri	icative	β	f	ð	s	ſ		[8]	h
<u> </u>	lasal	m		n			'n	[ŋ]	
R	hotic				r				
Li	ateral				I				
Appı	roximant	w					j		

A nasal consonant preceding a /n/ sound will always be realized as a  $[\eta]$  sound. A  $[\gamma]$  sound is an intervocalic allophone of  $[\gamma]$ .

#### Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
Close	ii:		uuː
Mid	e e ː		00:
Open		a a ː	

Maay Maay exhibits significant amounts of <u>epenthesis</u>, inserting central or high-central vowels to break up consonant clusters. Vowel length is contrastive; minimal pairs such as *bur* 'flour' and *buur* 'mountain' are attested.

#### Words

Maay Maay is fairly <u>agglutinative</u>. It has complex verb forms, inflecting at least for tense/aspect and person/number of both subject and object. There is also a prefix indicating negation. In addition, verbs exhibit derivational morphology, including a <u>causative</u> and an <u>applicative</u>. Nominal morphology includes a definiteness suffix, whose form depends on the gender of the head noun, and possessive suffixes.

#### **Sentences**

Maay Maay exhibits <u>SVO</u> and SOV word orders, apparently in fairly free variation. When the object is postverbal, the prefix *maay* appears on the verb. Within the noun phrase, the <u>head noun</u> is generally initial. Possessors, adjectives and some strong quantifiers follow the head noun. Numerals and the indefinite quantifier precede the head noun.

# References

- 1. Mai-Mai (https://www.ethnologue.com/18/language/ymm/) at Ethnologue (18th ed., 2015)
- 2. Hammarström, Harald; Forkel, Robert; Haspelmath, Martin, eds. (2017). "Maay" (http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/maay1238). Glottolog 3.0. Jena, Germany: Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History.
- 3. Dalby (1998:571)
- 4. Saeed, John (1999). Somali. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. p. 4. ISBN 1-55619-224-X.
- 5. "Maay A language of Somalia" (http://www.ethnologue.com/language/ymm). Ethnologue. Retrieved 7 May 2013.
- 6. Paster, Mary (2006). Aspects of Maay phonology and morphology. Pomona College.

# **External links**

Cultural Orientation Resource Center (https://web.archive.org/web/20070206011106/http://www.cal.org/co/bantu/sblang.html)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Maay\_Maay&oldid=962956786"

This page was last edited on 16 June 2020, at 23:34 (UTC).

Text is available under the <u>Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License</u>; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the <u>Terms of Use and Privacy Policy</u>. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the <u>Wikimedia Foundation</u>, Inc., a non-profit organization.